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M4865r  
1837

REGULATIONS AND  
SYSTEM OF ETHICS

1837



My life my love

My life

Charlottesville Thomas 25

C-6-1

REGULATIONS

*J. Howard*

AND

*Many men of many minds  
many books of many kinds*

• SYSTEM OF ETHICS

*Many forks.*

*Charles*

*Charlottesville*

*Charlottesville*

OF THE

*Charlottesville*

*Charlottesville*

*Charlottesville*

*Charlottesville*

*Charlottesville*

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION of District  
of Columbia

OF

WASHINGTON.



WASHINGTON:

JACOB GIDEON, JR., PRINTER.

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1837.

OFFICERS

OF

THE ASSOCIATION.

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FREDERICK MAY, *President.*  
NOBLE YOUNG, *Secretary.*  
HARVEY LINDSLY, *Treasurer.*

*Counsellors.*

ALEXANDER McWILLIAMS.  
HENRY HUNTT.  
THOMAS SEWALL.  
N. P. CAUSIN.  
J. C. HALL.

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## REGULATIONS.

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1. The meetings of this Association shall be held on the first Monday in May, annually, at 12 o'clock M., at such place within the City of Washington as may be designated by the President, and on its own adjournments. At each meeting any number not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five Counsellors, who shall constitute a Standing Committee for the purposes hereafter mentioned ; and who shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of the members present at the stated meeting in May in each year.

3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Standing Committee. In his absence a chairman shall be chosen from the members present.

4. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association and of those of the Standing Committee. He shall give notice of both stated and special meetings of the association, by advertising the same at least three times in one of the public newspapers ; and shall send a written or printed notice of all meetings of the Standing Committee to each of its members. The Treasurer shall collect all assessments, and disburse the same on the order of the President ; and, at the stated meeting in May, he shall render to the Association an account of all the funds received, with the vouchers for his disbursements.

5. It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to attend to and decide on all matters which regard the honor

and interest of the Association ; and especially all infringements of its regulations, which may come to their knowledge ; and to require special meetings of the Association when they may think proper. In all cases, however, an appeal may be made from the judgment of the Committee to the Association. This committee may fill any vacancy in the number of counsellors, or in the office of Secretary, until the next stated meeting of the Association.

6. Should the Standing Committee find any member guilty of a wilful violation of the rules of the Association, they shall immediately call a special meeting of the society, to whom they shall report the facts and the evidence adduced ; and should their decision be confirmed by two-thirds of the members present, the person accused shall be expelled from the Association.

7. The Standing Committee shall assess the amount required for the contingent expenses of the Association equally upon all the members ; provided the amount of such assessment shall in no one year exceed the sum of two dollars ; and if any one shall refuse or neglect for the period of two years to pay his assessment, his connection with the Association shall thereupon cease ; and the Secretary shall inform the members of the same by a circular note ; and the assessment left unpaid shall become a charge against the association.

8. The Standing Committee shall, at the stated meeting in May, submit to the Association all their acts and proceedings during the preceding year.

9. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, when required by the Standing Committee or on the written application of three members of the society. Meetings of the Standing Committee shall be called at the discretion of the President or on the written application of two of its members.

10. If any member becomes acquainted with the conduct of another, which he considers a breach of the rules and regulations of this Association, it shall be his duty to

make it known to the Standing Committee; who shall inquire into the case and decide upon the same as they may think proper.

11. The members of this Association shall charge for their professional services the fees in the following table, subject, however, to the several rules contained in this code relative to the same :

|  | <i>Dolls.</i>         |
|--|-----------------------|
| For visit and prescription, - - - -  | 1 00                  |
| First consultation visit, - - - -  | 5 00                  |
| Do. do. beyond the limits of the city, -   | 8 00                  |
| Each subsequent consultation visit, -  | 2 00                  |
| Venesection or extracting a tooth, -   | 1 00                  |
| Prescription, venesection, dressing a wound,<br>and extracting a tooth at the physician's<br>house, - - - - -    | 1 00                  |
| Visit and passing the catheter or bougie, -  | 5 00                  |
| Do. often repeated, - - - - -  | 2 00                  |
| Visit, for every mile from the centre of<br>the city in addition to ordinary fee, -                              | 1 00                  |
| Rising in the night and advice at physician's<br>house in addition to ordinary fee,* -                           | 2 00                  |
| Do. and visit, - - - - -   | 5 00                  |
| Do. and consultation visit, - - - -  | 7 00                  |
| Attendance at patient's house during the<br>night, - - - - -   | 5 00<br>to<br>10 00   |
| Case of gonorrhœa, - - - - -   | 10 00                 |
| Case of syphilis, - - - - -  | 15 00                 |
| Case of midwifery in the day, - - -  | 12 00                 |
| Do. if any part of the attendance be in<br>the night, - - - - -  | 15 00                 |
| Capital operations, as amputating large<br>limbs, lithotomy, trepanning, or ex-<br>cision of large tumors, - - - | 40 00<br>to<br>100 00 |
| Reducing fractures or luxations, fistula in<br>ano, tapping for dropsy, - - - -                                  | 10 00                 |
| Amputating fingers and toes, reducing<br>hernia, excision of small tumors, -                                     | 5 00                  |
| Stitching recent wounds, opening abces-<br>ses, introducing seton or issue, - -                                  | 3 00                  |
| Each subsequent dressing, - - - -  | 2 00                  |
| Vaccination, - - - - -   | 3 00                  |

\* The night in this table is considered as beginning at 10 o'clock P. M., and ending at sunrise.



The foregoing table is intended to state the *lowest* fees which shall be demanded, subject, however, to the deduction hereafter mentioned. And it shall in all cases be the duty of every practitioner to increase them in proportion to the importance of the case, the responsibility attached to it, or the extraordinary detention and attendance required. It is not, however, designed to prevent gratuitous services to those who are incapable of making remuneration without distressing themselves or families. But when the physician believes that the patient cannot afford to pay the regular fees, and yet is able to make some compensation, he may make such deduction as the circumstances of the patient require.

12. No one shall omit to charge every visit on account of the number made in one day; and whenever more than three daily visits are made after obstetric cases, they shall be charged as in ordinary cases.

13. When a physician engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent and a second delivers the patient, the latter shall receive the fee and relinquish the patient to the first. If he arrive before the patient is delivered, the second shall resign the patient to the first. In cases where the child is delivered and not the placenta, the whole fee is to be charged, but if both be delivered before the arrival of the physician, he may charge half or the whole fee according to the circumstances. In cases where a consulting physician is called in, both the attending and consulting physician shall charge *at least* the ordinary fee for delivery; but when the latter is not detained in attendance, he should only charge the usual fee for consultation.

14. It shall be the duty of every member of this Association to present all accounts, and to endeavor to obtain a settlement of the same at least once in every year.

15. No member of this Association shall make a contract to attend an individual or a family by the year, or on any other terms than those authorized by these regulations.

16. No member of this Association shall consult with, or meet in a professional way, any practitioner of this city who is not a member thereof.

17. All applications for membership shall be made in writing to the President.

18. All resignations of members shall be made in writing to the President, by whom they shall immediately be laid before the Standing Committee, who shall either notify each member of the Association, or call a meeting of the society as they may think proper.

19. All propositions for repealing, altering, or amending these regulations shall be made in writing at the stated meeting in May, and shall be acted on at an adjourned meeting, which shall not take place until at least one month from that at which the proposition was made; and it shall then require the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present for its adoption.

20 Every practitioner at the time of becoming a member of this Association shall sign the following obligation, viz: The undersigned do approve of the regulations and system of Medical Ethics adopted by the Medical Association of Washington, and do agree on their honor to comply with the same.

## MEDICAL ETHICS.

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### CONSULTATIONS.

Consultations should be encouraged in difficult and protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice. On such occasions, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, justice, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician who first attended; and as *he* may be presumed to be the best acquainted with the patient and his family, he should deliver all the medical directions as agreed upon. It should be the province, however, of the senior consulting physician to propose the necessary questions to the sick.

The consulting physician should propose the times of his subsequent visits, and decide upon the propriety of discontinuing his attendance; but he is never to visit without the attending one, unless by the desire of the latter, or when (as in sudden emergency) he is not to be found. No discussion of the case should take place before the patient or his friends; and no prognostications should be delivered which were not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence. Theoretical debates, indeed, should generally be avoided in consultation, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time, for there may be much diversity of opinion on speculative points, with perfect agreement on those modes of practice which are founded not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation. Physicians in consultation, whatever may be their private resentment or opinions of one another, should divest themselves of

all partialities, and think of nothing but what will most effectually contribute to the relief of those under their care.

If a physician cannot lay his hand to his heart and say that his mind is perfectly open to conviction, from whatever quarter it may come, he should in honor decline the consultation.

All discussions and debates in consultations are to be held secret and confidential.

Many advantages may arise from two consulting together, who are men of candor, and have mutual confidence in each other's honor. A remedy may occur to one which did not to another; and a physician may want resolution or a confidence in his own opinion, to prescribe a powerful but precarious remedy on which, however, the life of his patient may depend; in this case a concurrent opinion may fix his own. But when such mutual confidence is wanting, a consultation had better be declined, especially if there is reason to believe that sentiments delivered with openness are to be communicated abroad, or to the family concerned; and if, in consequence of this, either gentleman is to be made responsible for the event.

The utmost punctuality should be observed in consultation visits; and to avoid loss of time, it will be expedient to establish the space of *fifteen minutes*, as an allowance for delay, after which, the meeting might be considered as postponed for a new appointment.

#### INTERFERENCES.

Medicine is a liberal profession; the practitioners are, or ought to be, men of education; and their expectations of business and employment should be founded on their degrees of qualification, not on *artifice* and *insinuation*. A certain undefinable species of *assiduities* and *attentions*, therefore, to families usually employing another, is to be

considered as beneath the dignity of a regular practitioner, and as making a mere trade of a learned profession; and all officious interferences in cases of sickness in such families, evince a meanness of disposition unbecoming the character of a physician or a gentleman. No meddling inquiries should be made concerning them, nor hints given relative to their nature and treatment, nor any selfish conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to weaken confidence in the physicians or surgeons who have the care of them.

When a physician is called to a patient or family that has been under the care of another gentleman of the faculty, before any examination of the case, he should ascertain whether that gentleman understands that the patient is no longer under his care; and unless this be the case, the second physician is not to assume the charge of the patient, nor to give his advice, (excepting in instances of sudden attacks) without a regular consultation; and if such previously attending gentleman has been dismissed, or has voluntarily relinquished the patient, his practice should be treated with candor, and justified so far as probity and truth will permit; for the want of success in the primary treatment of the disorder, is no impeachment of professional skill and knowledge.

When a physician is called to a patient in a case of emergency, he should, on the arrival of the family physician or of the one who may have been previously called in, relinquish the patient to the latter.

It frequently happens that a physician in incidental communications with the patients of others, or with their friends, may have their cases stated to him in so direct a manner as not to admit of his declining to pay attention to them. Under such circumstances, his observations should be delivered with the most delicate propriety and reserve. He should not interfere in the curative plans pursued, and should even recommend a steady adherence to them, if they appear to merit approbation.



## DIFFERENCES OF PHYSICIANS.

The differences of physicians, when they end in appeals to the public, generally hurt the contending parties; but, what is of more consequence, they discredit the profession, and expose the faculty itself to contempt and ridicule. Whenever such differences occur, as may effect the honor and dignity of the profession and cannot immediately be terminated, or do not come under the character of violation of the special rules of the Association otherwise provided for, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of members of the Association, according to the nature of the dispute; but neither the subject matter of such references nor the adjudication should, if it can be avoided, be communicated to the public, as they may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to hurt the general credit of the faculty.

## DISCOURAGEMENT OF QUACKERY.

The use of quack medicines should be discouraged by the faculty, as disgraceful to the profession, injurious to health, and often destructive even of life. No physician or surgeon, therefore, should dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be his invention or exclusive property; for if it is of real efficacy, the concealment of it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice.

CONDUCT FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL CHARACTER.

The *esprit du corps* is a principle of action, founded in human nature, and when duly regulated, is both rational and laudable. Every man who enters into a fraternity,

engages, by a tacit compact, not only to submit to the laws, but to promote the honor and interest of the Association, so far as they are consistent with morality and the general good of mankind. A physician, therefore, should cautiously guard against whatever may injure the general respectability of the profession, and should avoid all contumelious representations of the faculty at large, all general charges against their selfishness or improbity, or the indulgence of an affected or jocular scepticism concerning the efficacy and utility of the healing art.

#### F E E S .

General rules are adopted by the faculty in every town relative to the pecuniary acknowledgments of their patients, and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to them; and every deviation from, or evasion of these rules, should be considered as meriting the indignation and contempt of the fraternity.

Gratuitous services to the poor are by no means prohibited; the characteristical beneficence of the profession is inconsistent with sordid views and avaricious rapacity.

It is obvious also that an average fee, as suited to the general rank of patients, must be an inadequate compensation from the rich, (who often require attendance not absolutely necessary) and yet too large to be expected from that class of citizens, who would feel a reluctance in calling for assistance without making some decent and satisfactory remuneration.

#### E X E M P T I O N   F R O M   C H A R G E S .

The clergymen of the City and all members of the medical profession within it, together with their families, should be attended gratuitously; but visits should not be obtruded officiously, as such civility may give rise to embarrassments, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends.

But distant members of the faculty, when they request attendance, should be expected at least to defray the charges of travelling; and such of the clergy as are qualified by their fortunes or incomes to make a reasonable remuneration for medical attendance, are not more privileged than any other order of patients.

Omission to charge on account of the wealthy circumstances of the physician is an injury to the profession, as it is defrauding in a degree the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

#### VICARIOUS OFFICES.

Whenever a physician officiates for another by his desire, in consequence of sickness or absence, if for a short time only, the attendance should be performed gratuitously as to the physician, and with the utmost delicacy towards the professional character of the gentleman previously connected with the patient.

#### SENIORITY.

A regular and academical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional ability, and is so honorable and beneficial that it gives a just claim to pre-eminence among physicians at large, in proportion to the degree in which it may be enjoyed and improved. Nevertheless, as industry and talents may furnish exceptions to this general rule, and this method may be liable to difficulties in the application, seniority among practitioners of this city should be determined by the period of public and acknowledged practice as a physician or surgeon in the same. This arrangement being clear and obvious, is adapted to remove all grounds of dispute amongst medical gentlemen; and it secures the regular continuance of the established order of precedence.



We, the undersigned, do approve of the Regulations and System of Medical Ethics adopted by the Medical Association of the City of Washington, and do agree, on our honor, to comply with the same.

Fred. May, M. D.  
 Alex. McWilliams,  
 George W. May, M. D.  
 Wm. Jones, M. D.  
 H. Hunt, M. D.  
 Joseph Lovell,\* M. D.  
 Nath. P. Causin, M. D.  
 Richmond Johnson,  
 Thomas Sewall, M. D.  
 Thos. C. Scott,\* M. D.  
 Thos. Henderson,† M. D.  
 Harvey Lindsly, M. D.  
 N. Young, M. D.  
 Jas. C. Hall, M. D.  
 Thos. Miller, M. D.  
 Alex. McD. Davis, M. D.  
 Joseph Borrows, M. D.  
 H. N. Waters, M. D.  
 Fred. Dawes,† M. D.  
 H. F. Condict, M. D.  
 Henry Haw, M. D.  
 J. Waring,† M. D.  
 Wm. Baker, M. D.  
 B. J. Miller,\* M. D.  
 R. T. Barry, M. D.

Thos. J. Boyd,† M. D.  
 W. B. McGruder, M. D.  
 L. Orsborne,† M. D.  
 B. King, M. D.  
 Geo. R. Clarke,† M. D.  
 Albert Dorman, M. D.  
 Mor. Forrest,† M. D.  
 J. G. Coombs, M. D.  
 Chas. McLean,† M. D.  
 M. L. Weems, M. D.  
 B. Washington,† M. D.  
 J. A. Kearney, Surgeon.  
 C. McCormick,† M. D.  
 Jas. Hagan,† M. D.  
 J. M. Foltz, M. D.  
 G. B. McKnight, M. D.  
 Sam. Jackson, M. D.  
 A. J. Schwartze,† M. D.  
 T. D. Jones, M. D.  
 Wm. Drain, M. D.  
 J. M. Roberts, M. D.  
 B. Randall, M. D.  
 J. M. Thomas,\* M. D.  
 J. M. Munding.

\* Deceased.

† Absent from the city.



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